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No. 12

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS
REPORT NO. 34

Work of the Free Labor Exchanges of Ohio for the Year Ending June 30, 1917



THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO

T. J. DUFFY, Chairman
J. D. CLARK

HERBERT L. ELIOT
ROBERT S. HAYES, Secretary

GEORGE F. MILES, Chief Statistician
WILBUR F. MAXWELL, Assistant Statistician



REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO.

The Department of Investigation and Statistics of the Industrial Commission of Ohio succeeded the Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1, 1913. The series of annual reports issued by that Bureau, therefore, terminated with the thirty-seventh annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1912. The reports of the Department of Investigation and Statistics are issued at irregular intervals, and are numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1. Each number is devoted to one general subject. These reports will be furnished free upon application, postage prepaid to residents of Ohio. They will be furnished to non-residents, free, upon receipt of postage, or authorization to send same express C. O. D.

- No. 1. Wages and Hours of Labor of Women and Girls Employed in Mercantile Establishments in Ohio in 1913. (Out of print.)
- No. 2. Accident Claims Filed Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ohio, March 1, 1912 to December 31, 1913. (Out of print.)
- No. 3. Statistics of Mines and Quarries in Ohio, 1913.
- No. 4. Industrial Accidents in Ohio, January 1, 1914 to June 30, 1914.
- No. 5. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ohio on May 15, 1914.
- No. 6. Industrial Accidents in Montgomery County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 1, 1914.
- No. 7. Industrial Accidents in Franklin County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 8. Industrial Accidents in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 9. Industrial Accidents in Hamilton County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 10. Industrial Accidents in Lucas County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 11. Industrial Accidents in Mahoning County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 12. Industrial Accidents in Summit County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 13. Industrial Accidents in Stark County, Ohio, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.
- No. 14. Cost of Living of Working Women in Ohio.
- No. 15. Work of the Free Labor Exchanges of Ohio, for the Year Ending June 30, 1915.
- No. 16. Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor, and Fluctuation of Employment in Ohio in 1914. (Out of print.)
- No. 17. Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings in Ohio, September 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914.
- No. 18. Physical Examination of Wage Earners in Ohio in 1914.
- No. 19. Statistics of Mines and Quarries in Ohio, 1914.
- No. 20. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ohio on May 15, 1915.
- No. 21. Industrial Accidents in Ohio, January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.
- No. 22. Report on Employers Carrying Self-Insurance as Provided Under Section 22 of The Workmen's Compensation Act.
- No. 23. Mediation of Industrial Disputes in Ohio, January, 1914, to June 30, 1916. (Out of print.)
- No. 24. Job Selling in Industrial Establishments in Ohio. (Out of print.)
- No. 25. Statistics of Mines and Quarries in Ohio in 1915.
- No. 26. Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings for the Year Ending December 31, 1915.
- No. 27. Work of the Free Labor Exchanges in Ohio for the Year Ending June 30, 1916.
- No. 28. Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor and Fluctuation of Employment in Ohio for the Year Ending December 31, 1915.
- No. 29. Infections Following Industrial Accidents in Ohio.
- No. 30. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ohio on May 15, 1916.
- No. 31. Statistics of Mines and Quarries in Ohio in 1916.
- No. 32. Preliminary Survey of Labor Camps in Ohio, 1917.
- No. 33. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ohio on May 15, 1917.
- No. 34. Work of the Free Labor Exchanges of Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1917.

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Work of the Free Labor Exchanges of Ohio for the Year Ending June 30, 1917



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WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

SUMMARY.

A study of the work of the public employment offices of the State for the last fiscal year is particularly valuable and interesting because of the expansion of the system in the latter part of the period to take care of war-time conditions. The success attending this expansion very clearly indicates the soundness of the principals underlying the organization of these labor exchanges.

The cumulative value of the work and organization of the seven exchanges which have been operated for some time under the direction of the Industrial Commission placed Ohio far in the lead when the necessity of this extended organization to care for war labor needs became evident. The system in vogue needed no radical change but proved adequate with the addition of new forms and additional help to care for the new work.

During the fiscal year covered by this report, there has been a greatly increased industrial activity in the State, very largely due to war orders, and a corresponding shortage of available help. With the declaration of war with Germany, attended with thousands of enlistments, the shortage of labor became more acute.

The country faced the necessity of increasing food production, building ships, aeroplanes and manufacturing stupendous supplies of guns, munitions and other war necessities. The "man problem" became at once one of the most serious problems to be considered.

The ability of the employment offices to distribute labor with a minimum loss to both employers and workers has been so clearly demonstrated that the immediate expansion of the system was at once accepted as a solution of this problem, as undoubtedly the apparent shortage of labor lay largely in the lack of sufficient means of distribution. Without such a means of distribution, men are likely to be out of work at one point and badly in need at another. This may occur in the same city as well as in different places in the State.

The original seven offices, located in the largest cities of the State — Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown and Akron, had attained a high degree of efficiency, but were not able adequately to serve the entire State. Consequently, the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense, in cooperation with the Industrial Commission, divided the State into twenty-one employment districts and in the latter part of April, 1917, fourteen new employment offices were

opened in as many cities so that each of these districts might be served by one of these offices.

New offices were opened in the following cities: Athens, Canton, Chillicothe, Hamilton, Lima, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Portsmouth, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Washington C. H., and Zanesville. A central office was also opened in the State House with C. H. Mayhugh, Assistant Statistician of the Industrial Commission, in charge as Director of Employment and Wilbur F. Maxwell, also of the Industrial Commission, as assistant.

Each of these new offices was established with the cooperation of the city in which it was located. Also, further cooperation of the seven large cities was secured in providing more suitable quarters and additional help in the older offices.

The placing of farm workers had formerly been a part of the work of the labor exchanges, but, with the demand for an increased food production, it became necessary to expand this feature of the work. Additional workers were placed in the older offices, new forms were designed, provisions were made for keeping the offices open evenings and Saturday afternoons, and particular attention was paid to farm needs.

The scarcity of available help is shown by the fact that there was no increase in the daily average number of applicants in the Free Labor Exchanges during the fiscal year. There was an increase of only fifty in the total number of applicants for the year, a total of 348,043 having applied for work during the year 1916-17 and 347,993 during the previous year. Approximately one-third of the daily average of 1,141 applicants were new registrations.

Employers requested through the Free Labor Exchanges an average of 832 persons per day. An average of 712 persons per day were referred to them and an average of 577 were reported placed.

The total figures indicating the work of the offices for the year ending June 30, 1917, are given below, showing a comparison with similar figures indicating the work for the previous fiscal year:

	<i>Year</i> 1915-16.	<i>Year</i> 1916-17.
New Registrations	110,749	113,776
Renewals	237,244	234,267
Total applicants for work.....	347,993	348,043
Number requested by employers.....	205,558	253,687
Number referred to positions.....	171,520	217,029
Number reported placed.....	141,253	175,955

The tremendous increase in the number requested by employers indicated in the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, continued during the last fiscal year, so that it has been necessary for the

offices to choose the 253,687 requested by employers from 348,042 applicants, approximately three out of every four applicants, whereas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, it was necessary to choose only three out of five applicants, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the offices had calls for only one out of every five applicants.

The total number reported placed—175,955, was equal to 50.6 per cent of the total number of applicants for work, and equal to 69.4 per cent of the number requested by employers.

The number actually placed is somewhere between the number reported placed—175,955—and the number referred to positions—217,029—as in some cases an employer to whom an applicant was referred would fail to report and could not be reached by personal visit or by telephone to secure a report. Of the 217,029 referred to positions, definite reports of placements were secured from 81.7 per cent.

Almost two-fifths (38.2 per cent) of the applicants reported placed were females, a considerable increase over the percentage of females reported placed in the previous year (33.8 per cent). Separating the data under the various headings by sex, the work accomplished during the year was as follows:

SEX OF APPLICANTS, PERSONS REQUESTED BY EMPLOYERS, AND PERSONS PLACED.

Item.	Number		Per cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New Registrations.....	94,377	19,399	82.9	17.1
Renewals	152,258	82,009	65.0	35.0
Total applicants for work.....	246,635	101,408	70.9	29.1
Number requested by employers.....	160,997	92,690	63.5	36.5
Number referred to positions.....	138,569	78,460	63.8	36.2
Number reported placed.....	108,693	67,262	61.8	38.2

Conditions in the various cities differ greatly in respect to the supply and demand for women workers and, in addition, women's departments have been developed to a greater efficiency in some of the offices than in others. Consequently, a very marked variation of the sex distribution of the persons reported placed is noticeable as shown by the following table:

SEX OF PERSONS PLACED, BY CITIES.

City.	For the year ending June 30, 1917.			For the year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Total number reported placed.	Per cent. males.	Per cent. females.	Total number reported placed.	Per cent. males.	Per cent. females.
Akron	18,375	61.6	38.4	13,082	56.9	43.1
Cincinnati	15,070	68.1	31.9	12,871	76.3	23.7
Cleveland	65,598	51.1	48.9	52,413	59.3	40.7
Columbus	22,840	52.9	47.1	18,042	55.9	44.1
Dayton	10,803	70.9	29.1	9,825	68.4	31.6
Toledo	25,764	88.4	16.6	24,549	84.2	15.8
Youngstown	13,464	64.6	35.4	10,471	73.8	26.2
14 New Offices.....	4,041	91.2	8.8	.....	.....	.....
Total	175,955	61.8	38.2	141,253	66.2	33.8

The percentage of the number placed by each office as compared to the number of applicants, shows a decided increase in all of the offices over similar percentages for last year, and in some of the offices the percentage of the number placed as compared to the number requested by employers, shows a similar increase. A considerable variation in the percentage placed by each office as compared to the number of applicants and the number requested by employers will be noted. The statement which follows compares the total number reported placed with the total number of applicants for work and also with the number applied for by employers:

PLACEMENTS COMPARED WITH NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AND WITH NUMBER REQUESTED BY EMPLOYERS, BY CITIES.

City.	Number reported placed.	Number placed compared to total applicants for work.	Number placed compared to number requested by employers.
Akron	18,375	62.2	71.3
Cincinnati	15,070	29.0	64.8
Cleveland	65,598	51.5	71.3
Columbus	22,840	59.8	74.7
Dayton	10,803	46.6	74.1
Toledo	25,764	55.4	61.9
Youngstown	13,464	63.5	83.1
14 New Offices.....	4,041	39.8	41.8
Total	175,955	50.6	69.4

There was practically no change in the percentage of skilled male workers and factory employes and the percentage of laborers and day workers placed during the year as compared with the percentage of each reported placed last year. The table which follows shows for each office the totals for males for each general occupation group during the year ending June 30, 1917.

PLACEMENTS IN EACH GENERAL GROUP, BY CITIES. MALES.

City.	Number of males reported placed.	Per cent.		
		Skilled workers and factory employes.	Laborers and day workers.	All others.
Akron	11,316	8.8	82.2	9.1
Cincinnati	10,268	14.7	66.7	18.6
Cleveland	33,502	23.8	63.5	12.7
Columbus	12,086	5.9	85.2	8.9
Dayton	7,654	22.4	63.2	14.4
Toledo	21,482	14.1	70.9	15.0
Youngstown	8,700	17.9	71.5	10.6
14 New Offices.....	3,685	27.6	48.5	23.8
Total	108,693	17.0	69.7	13.3

A comparison of placements of female workers in five principal occupation groups during the year ending June 30, 1917, with placements during the previous calendar year, shows that a much smaller percentage of the number of females placed secured employment as factory workers and in the sewing trades. There was also a smaller percentage of women placed in general housework and hotel and restaurant work. This would indicate that at least during the period covered by the report there was no tendency toward replacing men with women.

The percentage of females of each occupation group reported placed in the period covered by this report and the previous year are as follows:

Occupation.	Year 1915-16.	Year 1916-17.
	Per cent of total.	Per cent of total.
Factory workers and sewing trades.....	6.4	3.2
General housework	7.7	4.9
Hotel and restaurant work.....	8.9	6.4
Day workers, including laundresses.....	70.4	80.1
All others	6.5	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0

The following table gives the totals of females placed by each office during the year ending June 30, 1917:

PLACEMENTS IN EACH GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUP, BY CITIES.
FEMALES.

City.	Number of females reported placed.	Per cent.				
		Factory workers and sewing trades.	General house-work.	Hotel and Restaurant work.	Day laborers, including laundresses.	All others.
Akron	7,059	0.6	3.7	5.3	88.4	2.0
Cincinnati	4,802	7.0	11.0	13.9	52.5	15.6
Cleveland	32,096	3.9	4.7	5.3	80.1	6.1
Columbus	10,754	1.8	2.9	6.0	88.1	1.2
Dayton	3,149	3.2	5.6	4.1	83.4	3.7
Toledo	4,282	4.3	6.8	14.2	64.5	10.1
Youngstown	4,764	0.3	1.8	2.5	93.7	1.7
14 New Offices.....	356	11.5	32.3	10.1	23.9	22.2
Total	67,262	3.2	4.9	6.4	80.1	5.5

Quite frequently those not fully in touch with the work accomplished by the offices have the opinion that only unskilled and semi-skilled workers are being placed in jobs, and that only the least desirable class of workers are applying to the offices. The proportion of such placements and applicants is steadily decreasing. The offices, following the instructions laid down for them, have discouraged the abuse of the service offered and do not allow undeserving applicants to secure an endless string of "short jobs", so much desired because of the possibility of securing ready cash each day. As a result, workers of this class have turned to other agencies and an increasing number of better grade applicants have taken advantage of the State Employment service.

The same has been true in regard to employers. As a realization of the possibilities of a system of public labor exchanges properly conducted has grown, employers seeking higher grade applicants have made use of the offices in greater numbers.

The ideal of public employment offices is exchanges where all current needs of the employers of the territory to be served will be on file so that applicants for work may be directed at once to suitable employment. Not all such orders for help can be filled but if the offices have knowledge of all openings, the available labor can be distributed with a minimum loss to both employers and employees.

The responsibility of the office does not end, however, in the securing of orders for help. It has been the policy and practice of the offices

as far as possible to take any steps necessary to secure the workers requested by employers even though no suitable applicants have voluntarily presented themselves.

As a gauge of the effectiveness of the offices in making better grade placements, a special form of daily report was introduced in March, 1916. During the four months from March to June 30, 1916, according to last year's report, a total of 856 high-grade placements were reported, an average of 214 per month. During the year ending June 30, 1917, a total of 4,460 high-grade placements were reported, an average of 3.72 per month. Of these 4,460 placements, 2,759 were males and 1,701 were females.

The instructions on the form for reporting high-grade male placements were, "Include all permanent placements of males at 35 cents or over per hour, \$18 or over per week, or \$75 or over per month. All placements are to be regarded as permanent if the employer stated when he placed the order that the position would be permanent if satisfactorily filled". Of course, under these instructions a great many placements of laborers and unskilled workers have been reported at rates of 35 cents or more per hour, but all such placements have been disregarded in tabulating the figures presented here as the high rates paid to unskilled workers are the result of conditions in the labor market and do not indicate any unusual ability in the workers themselves.

Placements were reported in practically every occupation, with salaries ranging from the minimum requirement of the report to several thousand dollars per year. A full tabulation of the number of each occupation group reported placed at each classified rate of wage is shown in Table VIII.

The totals of high-grade male placements arranged in twelve groups by occupation are as follows:

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Number of Placements.</i>
Building trades	994
Metal working trades.....	495
Electricians	52
Stationary engineers, firemen and watchmen.....	351
Transportation employes	78
Miscellaneous skilled workers.....	485
Executives and specially trained men.....	57
Bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks.....	98
Salesmen and other store employes.....	35
Hotel and restaurant help.....	12
Cooks	93
Domestic help	9
Total	2,759

Some of the more notable of these placements are given in detail below without disclosing the name of the applicant or the name of the firm as given on the report to this office:

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Annual Salary.</i>
General Auditor	\$5,000
Civil Engineer	2,184
Civil Engineer	1,950
General Foreman (Construction Work).....	1,950
Expert Stenographer	1,950
Store Room Clerk (Steel Mill).....	1,820
Assistant Manager and Salesman (Mfg. Plant).....	1,800
Steam Shovel Engineer.....	1,800
Steam Shovel Engineer (Two such placements).....	1,500
Steam Shovel Engineer.....	1,200
Stationary Fireman	1,500
Foreman (Mfg. Plant).....	1,500
Office Clerk (Mfg. Plant).....	1,500
Restaurant Managers (Two such placements).....	1,500
Steel Inspectors (Two such placements).....	1,440
Steel Inspectors (Three such placements).....	1,200
Cook	1,400
Stenographer	1,300
Bridge Engineer	1,300
Auditor	1,300
Stationary Engineer	1,200
Assistant Yard Master (Railroad).....	1,200
Chef	1,200
Chef	1,020
Tester (Paper Mfg.).....	1,200
Office Clerk	1,140
Draftsman	1,100
Hardware Salesman	1,080
Watchman	1,080
Stationary Fireman	1,080
Timekeeper	1,080
Assistant Chemist	1,020
Stenographer	1,020
Transit man (Surveyor).....	1,020
Stationary Engineer	1,020

The instructions on the form for reporting high-grade female placements were, "Include all permanent placements of females at 17½ cents or over per hour, \$9 or over per week, or \$40 or over per month. All placements are to be regarded as permanent if the employer stated when he placed his order that the position would be permanent if satisfactorily filled." A full tabulation of the number of each occupation group reported placed at each classified rate of wage is shown in Table VIII

The totals of the high-grade female placements arranged in eight groups by occupations, are as follows:

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Number of Placements.</i>
Executives and specially trained help.....	15
Bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks.....	367
Saleswomen and other public service employes.....	29
Nurses	46
Skilled factory workers.....	265
Hotel and restaurant help.....	170
Domestic help, including laundresses.....	520
Cooks	289
Total	1,701

Some of the more notable of these are given in detail below, without disclosing the name of the applicant or firm as reported to this Department:

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Annual Salary.</i>
Forelady	\$1,200
Corsetierre	1,200
Welfare Director	1,200
Bookkeeper	1,200
Bookkeeper	900
Bookkeeper	720
Companion	1,100
Assistant to General Manager (Department Store).....	1,040
Stenographer	1,100
Stenographer	962
Stenographer	936
Stenographer	900
Stenographer (Two such placements).....	780
Social Service Nurse.....	1,020
Lunch Room Manager.....	1,020
Nurse	936
Office Manager	936
Secretary	900
Stenographer-Bookkeeper	900
Employment and Welfare Secretary.....	900
Cooks (Two such placements).....	780
Insurance Agent	780
Governess and Companion.....	624
Cafeteria Manager	600

An example of the service of the offices in securing high-grade workers is the instance of an employer who required the services of "a capable, energetic, intelligent woman to take charge of assembling department employing up to 200 girls, one with ability to handle help and assist in the solution of factory problems." This employer offered a very fair initial salary with an excellent opportunity for promotion but was unable to fill the position although he had been endeavoring to do so for a year. The order was given to our office and in four days a satisfactory applicant had been referred.

The success of the offices in building up such high-grade placement work has not been uniform, owing to a number of causes, but the final test of the effectiveness of an office must be the measure of success attained along this line, taking into consideration local conditions which may effect such work. It is to be hoped that it will become more generally understood that the superintendency of a public employment office is a profession and that an increasing number of workers may be found who will enter the service with this in mind.

The further cooperation of employers is also essential if this service is to be of the greatest benefit. High-grade applicants will be attracted to our offices in proportion to the number of requests for high-grade help which are secured. It is not necessary for any employer to do away with any system of employment which he may have, but it is advisable, if there is to be the very best distribution of the available supply of workers, that not merely orders impossible to fill otherwise but all orders for help be filed in our office. As the offices follow a policy of keeping in close touch with the employer at all times, the public office can be working on an order at the same time that the firm's own employment office is also endeavoring to fill it. Thus the employer secures the advantage of an additional service and the worker secures employment without scouring the town or paying a fee to a private agency in order to secure the sort of work desired.

Practically no private agency placing high-grade help such as referred to here charges less than thirty per cent of the first month's salary as a fee for securing a job. Figuring on this basis, the 4,460 high-grade applicants placed by the offices, if they had been placed in positions paying the minimum salaries included (\$75 for men and \$40 for women) would have paid over \$82,000 in fees if they had secured their positions through private employment agencies.

Further, as the private employment agencies charge either the employer or the applicant, from one dollar to ten per cent of the first month's wage for each placement of laborers and semi-skilled help, the balance of the 175,955 placements reported by the offices would have cost through private agencies, more than \$268,000 per year, making a total of more than \$350,000 per year for all placements.

The offices, particularly during the latter part of the period covered by the report, have made special efforts to secure qualified farm help and report a total of 2,444 placements of farm help, during the year. Somewhat has been accomplished along the line of diverting back to the farms the experienced help that has been flocking to the cities and where wage conditions are fair there has been little difficulty in securing the help needed. With the more extensive farm placement departments established by the Ohio Branch Council of National Defense, it is hoped that the offices will be able to relieve the shortage of farm help in the State.

A great many coal miners have been placed by the offices, but unfortunately the form of daily report in use at present does not provide for a separate report of such placements and it has been generally impossible to give details of such placements on high-grade placement reports because of the difficulty in determining the wage of this class of workers.

The following summary statements show for the full year the number and per cent of total placements in each occupation as taken from the regular daily reports:

Of the 108,693 males placed —

59,551, or 54.8 per cent, were laborers.

14,239, or 13.1 per cent, were day workers (men employed on odd jobs lasting only a few days, a day, or a part of a day).

3,125, or 2.9 per cent, were employed in skilled building trades.

2,816, or 2.6 per cent, were farm and dairy hands and gardeners.

2,006, or 1.9 per cent, were employed in skilled metal trades.

Of the 67,262 females placed —

53,877, or 80.1 per cent, were day workers and laundresses.

4,278, or 6.4 per cent, were engaged in hotel and restaurant work.

3,270, or 4.9 per cent, were engaged in general housework.

2,164, or 3.2 per cent, were engaged in factory work, including the sewing trades.

The table which follows shows for the year ending June 30, 1917, the number and per cent reported placed in each specified occupation in all of the offices. Some of the occupation groups as used in the above summary statements are a combination of the occupations as listed in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION.
SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

Occupations in which males were placed.	Number reported placed.	Per cent Distribution.
Apprentices	390	.4
Auto Repair Men.....	126	.1
Blacksmiths	117	.1
Boiler Makers	74	.1
Boiler Maker Helpers.....	69	.1
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers.....	951	.9
Boys (under 18—not apprent.).....	896	.8
Brick and Stone Masons.....	44	(a)
Buffers and Polishers.....	42	(a)
Carpenters	1,434	1.3
Cement Workers	132	.1
Chauffeurs	163	.1
Collectors	20	(a)
Cooks	877	.8
Day Workers	14,239	13.1
Dish Washers, Pantrymen.....	4,369	4.0
Distributors	517	.5
Drill and Punch Pressmen.....	351	.3
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen.....	2,566	2.4
Electricians	182	.2
Elevator Operators	183	.2
Engineers	192	.2
Factory and Shop Workers.....	5,451	5.0
Farm and Dairy Hands.....	2,444	2.2
Firemen	617	.6
Gardeners and Florists.....	372	.3
Glass Workers	9	(a)
Handymen	3,192	2.9
Janitors	668	.6
Laborers	59,551	54.8
Laundry Workers	127	.1
Machine Hands, Wood.....	85	.1
Machinists	728	.7
Machinists' Helpers	496	.5
Millwrights	78	.1
Molders	80	.1
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.....	628	.6
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.....	397	.4
Porters	1,996	1.8
Salesmen	101	.1
Sheet Metal Workers.....	49	(a)
Shoe Workers	5	(a)
Solicitors	97	.1
Structural Iron Workers.....	62	.1
Tailors and Garment Workers.....	19	(a)
Tinners	83	.1
Waiters	558	.5
Watchmen	242	.2
All Others	2,624	2.4
Total	108,693	100.0

(a) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

NUMBER AND PER CENT REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION.
SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

Occupations in which females were placed.	Number reported placed.	Per cent distribution.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers.....	1,701	2.5
Chamber Maids	717	1.1
Cooks	697	1.0
Day Workers (including Laundresses).....	53,877	80.1
Dining Room Girls.....	235	.3
Dish Washers	2,042	3.0
Factory Workers	1,791	2.7
General Housework	2,271	3.4
Housekeepers	235	.3
Housemaids	764	1.1
Laundry Hands	263	.4
Nursemaids	119	.2
Pantry Girls	154	.2
Salesladies	209	.3
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors.....	160	.2
Sewing Machine Operators.....	199	.3
Shoe Workers	14	(a)
Waitresses	433	.6
All Others	1,381	2.1
Total	67,262	100.0

(a) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Considering the work of the Exchanges for the year 1916-17 by quarters, the effect of the increased activity in the offices in the latter part of the last quarter is clearly indicated. During the first nine months of the year, there was a total of 240,278 applications for work, while during the last quarter, there was a total of 107,765 applications for work, almost half of the number of applications in the three previous quarters. The two months during which the new offices were in existence was hardly sufficient to allow them to be brought to efficiency, but in view of the increased activity in the older offices in addition to the placements of the new offices, it will be noted that the number of placements reported for the last quarter was almost one-half of the number reported placed during the previous three quarters.

The following table summarizes the work of the offices by quarters:

SUMMARY BY QUARTERS.

Quarter.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total applicants for work.	Help wanted.	Referred to positions.	Reported placed.
July to September, 1916	24,984	50,777	75,761	63,813	50,723	41,179
October to December, 1916	25,660	53,981	79,641	56,309	49,232	39,744
January to March, 1917	25,117	59,759	84,876	53,355	47,431	38,680
April to June, 1917	38,015	69,750	107,765	80,210	69,643	56,352

This report was prepared by W. F. Maxwell, who has the supervision of all the records necessary to its statistical statements.

GEORGE F. MILES,
Chief Statistician.

February 15, 1918.

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE TWENTY-ONE FREE
LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE
30, 1917, BY CITIES.

(The column "Help Wanted" shows the number of persons applied for by employers. The column "Referred to Positions" shows the number sent out in response to requests from employers, and the column "Reported Placed," shows the number concerning whom the Exchange had a definite report that they were hired.)

City.	New registra- tions.	Renewals.	Total apps. for work.	Help wanted.	Referred to posi- tions.	Reported placed.
<i>Males.</i>						
Akron	8,346	11,002	19,348	16,485	13,381	11,316
Athens	57	5	62	137	28	18
Canton	887	204	1,091	862	684	318
Chillicothe	1,340	180	1,520	1,400	1,000	782
Cincinnati	14,591	24,057	38,648	15,468	16,121	10,268
Cleveland	26,758	56,140	82,898	46,137	43,203	33,502
Columbus	7,432	16,201	23,633	17,619	15,391	12,086
Dayton	7,660	10,175	17,835	10,156	8,908	7,654
Hamilton	218	68	286	276	161	102
Lima	698	149	847	966	578	497
Mansfield	122	39	161	157	81	41
Marietta	272	83	355	342	275	184
Marion	510	230	740	599	451	271
Portsmouth	427	123	550	961	421	151
Springfield	659	191	850	781	412	201
Steubenville	494	115	609	795	528	400
Tiffin	298	87	385	626	274	238
Toledo	14,229	25,939	40,168	35,333	25,578	21,482
Washington C. H.	309	69	378	256	198	172
Youngstown	8,030	6,993	15,023	10,929	10,278	8,700
Zanesville	295	83	378	279	255	109
Central Office	745	125	870	433	363	201
Total Males....	94,377	152,258	246,635	160,997	138,569	108,693
<i>Females.</i>						
Akron	1,392	8,793	10,185	9,281	8,310	7,059
Athens	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Canton	74	17	91	63	42	23
Chillicothe	66	4	70	58	43	27
Cincinnati	3,984	9,321	13,305	7,773	6,674	4,802
Cleveland	7,121	37,264	44,385	45,878	37,592	32,096
Columbus	2,117	12,441	14,558	12,962	11,690	10,754
Dayton	1,334	4,037	5,371	4,420	3,463	3,149
Hamilton	26	11	37	44	22	10
Lima	45	22	67	25	17	12
Mansfield	16	4	20	15	6	1
Marietta	48	24	72	62	60	30
Marion	90	72	162	124	95	55
Portsmouth	41	24	65	57	38	22
Springfield	113	43	156	90	59	33
Steubenville	61	38	99	118	91	80
Tiffin	56	26	82	56	38	27
Toledo	1,747	4,609	6,356	6,307	5,074	4,282
Washington C. H.	57	17	74	46	36	26
Youngstown	938	5,229	6,167	5,266	5,085	4,764
Zanesville	38	9	47	33	22	9
Central Office	33	4	37	11	3	1
Total Females...	19,399	82,009	101,408	92,690	78,460	67,262

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE TWENTY-ONE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES— (Concluded).

City.	New registrations.	Renewals.	Total apps. for work.	Help wanted.	Referred to positions.	Reported placed.
<i>Total.</i>						
Akron	9,738	19,795	29,533	25,766	21,691	18,375
Athens	59	5	64	138	28	18
Canton	961	221	1,182	925	726	341
Chillicothe	1,406	184	1,590	1,458	1,043	809
Cincinnati	18,575	33,378	51,953	23,241	22,795	15,070
Cleveland	33,879	93,404	127,283	92,015	80,795	65,598
Columbus	9,549	28,642	38,191	30,581	27,081	22,840
Dayton	8,994	14,212	23,206	14,576	12,371	10,803
Hamilton	244	79	323	320	183	112
Lima	743	171	914	991	595	509
Mansfield	138	43	181	172	87	42
Marietta	320	107	427	404	335	214
Marion	600	302	902	723	546	326
Portsmouth	468	147	615	1,018	459	173
Springfield	772	234	1,006	871	471	234
Steubenville	555	153	708	913	619	480
Tiffin	354	113	467	682	312	265
Toledo	15,976	30,548	46,524	41,640	30,652	25,764
Washington C. H....	366	86	452	302	234	198
Youngstown	8,968	12,222	21,190	16,195	15,363	13,464
Zanesville	333	92	425	312	277	118
Central Office.....	778	129	907	444	366	202
Grand Total....	113,776	234,267	348,043	253,687	217,029	175,955

TABLE II—APPLICANTS FOR WORK, HELP WANTED, AND NUMBER REPORTED PLACED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES.

SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

City.	Total applicants for work.	Help wanted.	Reported Placed.		
			Number.	Percent of applicants for work.	Percent of number wanted by employers.
Akron	29,533	25,766	18,375	62.2	71.3
Cincinnati	51,953	23,241	15,070	29.0	64.8
Cleveland	127,283	92,015	65,598	51.5	71.3
Columbus	38,191	30,581	22,840	59.8	74.7
Dayton	23,206	14,576	10,803	46.6	74.1
Toledo	46,524	41,640	25,764	55.4	61.9
Youngstown	21,190	16,195	13,464	63.5	83.1
14 New Offices.....	10,163	9,673	4,041	39.8	41.8
Total	348,043	253,687	175,955	50.6	69.4

TABLE III—GENERAL OCCUPATION OF PERSONS PLACED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES.
MALES.

SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

City.	Total number reported placed.	Number.			Per Cent.		
		Skilled workers and factory employees.	Laborers and day workers.	All other occu- pations.	Skilled workers and factory employees.	Laborers and day workers.	All other occu- pations.
Akron	11,316	992	9,972	1,027	8.8	82.8	9.1
Cincinnati	10,268	1,511	6,851	1,906	14.7	66.7	18.6
Cleveland	33,502	7,967	21,266	4,269	23.8	63.5	12.7
Columbus	12,086	713	10,296	1,077	5.9	85.2	8.9
Dayton	7,654	1,714	4,840	1,100	22.4	63.2	14.4
Toledo	21,482	3,034	15,225	3,223	14.1	70.9	15.0
Youngstown	8,700	1,554	6,222	924	17.9	71.5	10.6
14 New Offices..	3,685	1,018	1,789	878	27.6	48.5	23.8
Total	108,693	18,503	75,786	14,404	17.0	69.7	13.3

TABLE III — GENERAL OCCUPATION OF PERSONS PLACED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES.
FEMALES.

SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

City.	Total number reported placed.	Number.					Per Cent.				
		Factory workers and seamstresses.	General housework.	Hotel and restaurant.	Day workers, including laundresses.	All other occupations.	Factory workers and seamstresses.	General housework.	Hotel and restaurant.	Day workers, including laundresses.	All other occupations.
Akron	7,059	45	962	373	6,238	141	0.6	3.7	5.8	83.4	9.0
Cincinnati	4,892	338	527	667	2,522	748	7.0	11.0	12.9	53.5	15.6
Cleveland	32,896	1,246	1,495	1,701	26,706	1,942	3.8	4.7	5.3	80.1	6.1
Columbus	10,754	193	316	643	9,471	131	1.8	2.9	6.0	83.1	1.2
Dayton	3,149	101	175	128	2,627	118	3.2	5.6	4.1	83.4	3.7
Toledo	4,282	184	293	607	2,764	434	4.3	6.8	14.2	64.5	10.1
Youngstown	4,764	16	87	117	4,464	80	0.3	1.8	2.5	93.7	1.7
Fourteen New Offices	356	41	115	36	4, 85	79	11.5	32.3	10.1	23.9	22.2
Totals	67,292	2,164	3,270	4,278	53,877	3,678	3.2	4.9	6.4	80.1	5.5

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.

SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	545	550	1,095	625	659	390
Auto Repair Men	439	354	793	237	267	126
Blacksmiths	383	490	868	250	210	117
Boiler Makers	171	136	307	130	115	74
Boiler Maker Helpers	106	111	217	148	96	69
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	4,351	3,697	8,048	1,948	2,042	951
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	1,505	1,626	3,131	2,554	1,836	896
Brick and Stone Masons	186	214	400	186	89	44
Buffets and Polishers	127	160	287	111	106	42
Carpenters	2,530	2,438	5,018	2,817	2,104	1,434
Cement Workers	256	389	645	289	157	132
Chauffeurs	1,885	2,340	4,225	407	350	163
Collectors	129	102	231	47	49	20
Cooks	1,517	2,387	3,904	1,606	1,373	877
Day Workers	385	4,378	4,763	15,662	15,138	14,239
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	2,474	3,369	5,843	6,228	5,749	4,369
Distributors	7	30	37	624	548	517
Drill and Punch Pressmen	1,140	1,483	2,623	583	582	351
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	2,755	4,531	7,286	4,233	3,680	2,566
Electricians	659	584	1,243	417	372	182
Elevator Operators	413	599	1,012	323	323	183
Engineers	763	989	1,752	482	393	192
Factory and Shop Workers	5,736	7,776	13,512	8,757	8,088	5,451
Farm and Dairy Hands	4,395	3,125	7,520	5,446	4,054	2,444
Firemen	2,122	3,069	5,191	1,088	1,026	617
Gardeners and Florists	283	601	884	485	453	372
Glass Workers	42	52	94	19	20	9
Handymen	1,866	5,970	7,836	4,118	3,999	3,192
Janitors	815	1,858	2,673	1,094	1,092	668
Laborers	37,826	76,649	114,475	84,391	70,104	59,551
Laundry Workers	86	180	266	197	197	127
Machine Hands, Wood	350	431	781	217	208	85
Machinists	2,407	1,950	4,357	1,820	1,519	728
Machinist Helpers	1,993	2,198	4,191	747	653	496
Millwrights	215	196	411	185	176	78
Molders	357	283	640	280	143	80
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	1,608	2,646	4,254	1,080	910	628
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	996	925	1,921	672	595	397
Porters	2,831	5,009	7,840	3,051	3,126	1,996
Salesmen	689	585	1,274	269	183	101
Sheet Metal Workers	136	166	302	108	92	49
Shoe Workers	103	179	282	26	21	5
Solicitors	44	61	105	187	125	97
Structural Iron Workers	248	236	484	116	105	62
Tailors and Garment Workers	139	78	217	47	83	19
Tinners	175	253	428	196	131	88
Waiters	745	789	1,534	986	865	558
Watchmen	709	1,240	1,949	384	391	242
All Others	4,735	4,756	9,491	5,229	4,027	2,624
Total	94,377	152,258	246,635	160,997	138,569	108,693
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	2,912	3,077	6,589	2,584	2,846	1,701
Chamber Maids	615	866	1,481	1,616	1,225	717
Cooks	603	1,748	2,351	2,240	1,338	697
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	5,448	62,044	67,487	57,334	55,678	53,877
Dining Room Girls	165	290	455	676	452	235
Dish Washers	1,228	2,263	3,491	3,980	3,002	2,042
Factory Workers	1,541	1,834	3,375	5,084	2,777	1,791
General Housework	2,563	3,741	6,304	9,171	4,420	2,271
Housekeepers	411	639	1,050	661	502	285
Housemaids	568	895	1,463	1,925	1,274	764
Laundry Hands	148	268	416	980	480	263
Nursemaids	246	285	531	379	290	119
Pantry Girls	73	247	320	396	295	154
Salesladies	383	410	793	447	306	209
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	225	338	563	410	236	160
Sewing Machine Operators	165	152	317	727	308	199
Shoe Workers	13	13	26	88	25	14
Waitresses	452	482	934	1,465	758	433
All Others	1,645	1,817	3,462	2,727	2,294	1,331
Total	19,899	32,009	101,408	92,690	78,460	67,262

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917. BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.

AKRON.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	10	4	14	18	10	4
Auto Repair Men	38	19	57	27	37	20
Blacksmiths	7	18	25	8	3	2
Boiler Makers	8		8	1	1	
Boiler Maker Helpers	1	1	2	4	4	2
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	235	109	344	126	118	38
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	52	50	102	140	82	40
Brick and Stone Masons	14	9	23	31	9	6
Buffers and Polishers	7	1	8	4	3	1
Carpenters	261	186	447	405	228	135
Cement Workers	26	26	52	24	19	15
Chauffeurs	185	116	301	47	54	28
Collectors	4	5	9	2	2	2
Cooks	143	200	343	226	154	86
Day Workers	93	1,137	1,230	1,226	1,143	1,069
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	333	300	633	573	461	353
Distributors		1	1	3	1	
Drill and Punch Pressmen	46	25	71	39	38	11
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	238	160	398	433	279	216
Electricians	47	27	74	42	30	7
Elevator Operators	34	44	78	23	22	11
Engineers	41	37	78	18	13	3
Factory and Shop Workers	325	123	448	338	289	137
Farm and Dairy Hands	390	102	492	396	355	205
Firemen	118	56	174	52	42	21
Gardeners and Florists	37	79	116	142	131	118
Glass Workers	3		3	1	1	
Handymen	103	141	244	187	155	117
Janitors	65	133	198	102	74	51
Laborers	4,470	7,245	11,715	10,780	8,776	8,115
Laundry Workers	23	58	81	62	82	54
Machine Hands, Wood	14	4	18	9	8	4
Machinists	146	46	192	121	94	40
Machinist Helpers	99	58	157	34	34	19
Millwrights	4		4	2	2	1
Molders	5	2	7	11	4	1
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	159	93	252	134	95	71
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	79	42	121	50	38	24
Porters	161	157	318	196	187	113
Salesmen	21	15	36	25	11	4
Sheet Metal Workers	5	1	6	8	4	3
Shoe Workers	1		1	1	1	
Solicitors	4	3	7	19	6	3
Structural Iron Workers	14	10	24	1		1
Tailors and Garment Workers	3	1	4	3		
Tinners	14	8	22	29	14	9
Waiters	118	63	181	156	109	64
Watchmen	31	39	70	21	19	9
All Others	101	48	149	190	139	88
Total	8,346	11,002	19,348	14,485	13,381	11,316
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	93	171	264	94	101	48
Chamber Maids	87	81	168	129	118	59
Cooks	41	78	119	138	66	40
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	475	7,291	7,766	6,874	6,666	6,239
Dining Room Girls	7	7	14	44	17	14
Dish Washers	150	280	430	421	378	217
Factory Workers	57	73	130	102	88	42
General Housework	206	293	499	889	459	222
Housekeepers	45	145	190	92	61	27
Housemaids	12	25	37	34	25	13
Laundry Hands	13	22	35	60	29	21
Nursemaids	31	53	84	47	38	15
Pantry Girls	1	1	2	7	4	2
Salesladies	41	50	91	58	38	19
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	14	13	27	9	14	2
Shoe Workers	1	1	2		2	1
Waitresses	57	67	124	169	99	41
All Others	61	142	203	114	82	43
Total	1,392	8,793	10,185	9,281	8,310	7,059

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
CINCINNATI.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	75	71	146	149	149	125
Auto Repair Men	91	128	219	25	43	20
Blacksmiths	96	120	216	53	60	30
Boiler Makers	32	10	42	15	17	15
Boiler Maker Helpers	14	5	19	9	9	8
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	714	744	1,458	134	138	56
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	162	362	524	418	241	83
Brick and Stone Masons	39	32	71	10	8	4
Buffers and Polishers	35	85	120	24	21	4
Carpenters	409	861	1,270	310	314	200
Cement Workers	60	166	226	19	15	12
Chauffeurs	434	893	1,327	44	74	19
Collectors	27	28	55	2	2	
Cooks	296	501	797	282	231	118
Day Workers	2	1	3	906	981	831
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	501	861	1,362	782	847	490
Distributors				29	22	18
Drill and Punch Pressmen	119	248	367	37	56	23
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	407	1,319	1,726	237	304	138
Electricians	122	165	287	29	45	15
Elevator Operators	91	126	217	71	81	34
Engineers	196	342	538	75	94	3
Factory and Shop Workers	668	1,482	2,150	700	841	429
Farm and Dairy Hands	436	476	912	439	425	219
Firemen	526	683	1,209	122	157	94
Gardeners and Florists	52	148	200	78	78	50
Glass Workers	12	22	34			
Handymen	145	398	543	279	330	211
Janitors	234	656	890	339	402	193
Laborers	4,998	7,780	12,773	7,868	7,864	5,633
Laundry Workers	13	50	63	38	31	13
Machine Hands, Wood	120	193	313	90	117	41
Machinists	390	446	836	235	217	102
Machinist Helpers	185	121	306	49	50	33
Millwrights	27	59	86	7	10	5
Molders	75	67	132	40	28	6
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	315	779	1,094	158	183	99
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	157	257	414	31	34	16
Porters	442	984	1,426	571	757	382
Salesmen	243	231	474	58	57	27
Sheet Metal Workers	83	88	126	36	40	19
Shoe Workers	78	156	234	5	4	1
Solicitors	11	11	22	10	9	4
Structural Iron Workers	67	43	110	27	22	4
Tailors and Garment Workers	51	20	71	12	9	4
Tinners	56	98	154	27	22	15
Waiters	174	162	336	100	106	41
Watchmen	98	222	320	40	41	20
All Others	1,068	1,367	2,435	499	535	307
Total	14,591	24,057	38,648	15,468	16,121	10,268
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	839	1,100	1,939	374	503	301
Chamber Maids	138	166	304	204	247	156
Cooks	126	331	457	400	219	176
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	1,062	4,991	6,053	2,744	2,709	2,522
Dining Room Girls	5	5	10	50	38	25
Dish Washers	206	487	693	455	439	252
Factory Workers	224	292	516	325	414	298
General Housework	465	695	1,160	1,746	790	431
Housekeepers	58	99	157	94	65	34
Housemaids	58	105	163	231	132	59
Laundry Hands	18	28	46	77	65	50
Nursemaids	29	31	60	93	51	21
Pantry Girls	21	91	112	64	71	32
Salesladies	74	112	186	62	77	43
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	69	98	167	65	63	51
Sewing Machine Operators	55	16	71	67	74	57
Shoe Workers	8	8	16	11	15	9
Waitresses	82	102	184	208	165	86
All Others	457	569	1,026	503	535	330
Total	3,984	9,321	13,305	7,773	6,674	4,902

TABLE IV — WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
CLEVELAND.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	196	269	465	320	365	169
Auto Repair Men	125	72	197	61	54	18
Blacksmiths	102	126	228	47	48	29
Boiler Makers	32	39	71	9	7	4
Boiler Maker Helpers	15	44	59	1	2	2
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	1,193	1,059	2,252	784	862	349
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	651	846	1,497	1,186	921	413
Brick and Stone Masons	48	56	104	57	39	11
Buffers and Polishers	52	61	103	65	66	29
Carpenters	448	590	1,038	528	506	358
Cement Workers	39	87	126	31	28	26
Chauffeurs	439	398	837	54	68	37
Collectors	29	15	44	30	20	9
Cooks	383	628	1,011	430	423	301
Day Workers	48	324	372	6,184	6,023	5,676
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	765	939	1,704	2,000	2,087	1,646
Distributors		4	4	35	38	38
Drill and Punch Pressmen	531	691	1,222	383	361	234
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	919	1,606	2,525	1,960	1,833	1,337
Electricians	140	76	216	58	51	23
Elevator Operators	143	199	342	129	123	69
Engineers	119	102	221	54	62	25
Factory and Shop Workers	2,264	3,566	5,830	4,157	3,826	2,522
Farm and Dairy Hands	1,153	1,073	2,226	1,130	1,044	557
Firemen	665	1,304	1,969	421	391	241
Gardeners and Florists	113	281	399	105	114	90
Glass Workers	6	8	14	6	5	3
Handymen	1,038	4,352	5,390	2,176	2,229	1,789
Janitors	161	356	517	209	239	149
Laborers	9,693	30,158	39,851	18,989	17,107	14,669
Laundry Workers	19	38	57	58	46	34
Machine Hands, Wood	39	35	74	32	32	10
Machinists	920	835	1,755	880	772	333
Machinist Helpers	565	757	1,322	373	327	251
Millwrights	84	65	149	108	101	39
Molders	120	100	220	49	35	21
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	409	764	1,173	156	146	104
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	206	291	497	90	93	65
Porters	1,210	2,078	3,288	1,237	1,273	921
Salesmen	74	24	98	17	21	4
Sheet Metal Workers	34	14	48	27	22	15
Shoe Workers	4	5	9			
Solicitors	4	2	6	4	4	3
Structural Iron Workers	87	113	200	33	32	17
Tailors and Garment Workers	55	23	78	22	13	2
Tinners	41	56	97	51	41	25
Waiters	165	231	396	342	354	257
Watchmen	258	466	724	163	169	111
All Others	949	924	1,873	900	825	447
Total	26,758	56,140	82,898	46,137	43,203	33,502
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	1,101	1,964	3,065	1,381	1,631	997
Chamber Maids	171	341	512	766	490	263
Cooks	216	562	778	1,133	732	348
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	1,837	28,592	30,429	27,450	26,475	25,706
Dining Room Girls	133	266	399	477	345	168
Dish Washers	469	755	1,224	1,666	1,139	788
Factory Workers	642	1,071	1,713	3,655	1,611	1,044
General Housework	961	1,261	2,222	4,052	1,834	946
Housekeepers	111	205	316	192	189	85
Housemaids	246	534	780	1,080	780	464
Laundry Hands	79	191	270	661	257	146
Nursemaids	89	56	95	92	60	20
Pantry Girls	29	111	140	205	126	57
Salesladies	107	155	262	200	191	98
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	69	75	144	233	125	83
Sewing Machine Operators	73	118	196	583	192	116
Shoe Workers	2	4	6	22	6	3
Waitresses	73	138	216	513	187	88
All Others	753	865	1,618	1,467	1,282	681
Total	7,121	37,264	44,385	45,878	37,592	32,696

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
COLUMBUS.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	31	25	56	14	8	2
Auto Repair Men	19	21	40	13	16	4
Blacksmiths	24	60	84	10	11	7
Boiler Makers	8	11	19	8	4	2
Boiler Maker Helpers	4	5	9	6	2	2
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	310	145	455	45	40	20
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	117	81	198	270	204	124
Brick and Stone Masons	5	6	11	2	1	1
Buffers and Polishers	2	1	3	6	4	1
Carpenters	124	185	309	196	155	102
Cement Workers	18	87	55	13	9	8
Chauffeurs	111	166	277	18	8	5
Collectors	16	19	35	5	4	2
Cooks	149	338	487	122	80	52
Day Workers	47	1,804	1,851	3,282	3,195	3,031
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	168	383	551	507	447	310
Distributors		2	2	36	35	30
Drill and Punch Pressmen	31	83	64	6	9	4
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	157	366	523	255	196	117
Electricians	26	51	77	12	6	5
Elevator Operators	23	97	120	21	16	8
Engineers	62	144	206	41	39	17
Factory and Shop Workers	548	634	1,182	337	312	199
Farm and Dairy Hands	407	342	749	540	393	212
Firemen	86	223	309	71	77	89
Gardeners and Florists	7	6	13	12	4	3
Glass Workers	1		1			
Handymen	30	103	133	24	27	26
Janitors	56	75	131	48	33	22
Laborers	3,682	8,905	12,587	10,373	8,994	7,114
Laundry Workers	3	7	10	2	1	5
Machine Hands, Wood	15	5	20	15	10	6
Machinists	88	53	141	28	22	11
Machinist Helpers	24	35	59	8	8	2
Millwrights	6	2	8	4	6	3
Molders	23	8	31	23	12	9
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	109	267	376	125	100	64
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	25	16	41	11	10	2
Porters	300	683	983	293	259	151
Salesmen	23	15	38	11	5	2
Sheet Metal Workers	7	9	16	7	2	1
Shoe Workers	2	3	5	4	1	2
Solicitors	2	4	6	11	6	1
Structural Iron Workers	16	13	29	12	13	5
Tailors and Garment Workers	2	1	3			
Tinners	5	4	9	6	4	4
Waiters	62	68	130	36	32	15
Watchmen	70	153	223	12	12	8
All Others	381	587	968	717	554	333
Total	7,432	16,201	23,633	17,619	15,391	12,086
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	124	49	173	57	54	34
Chamber Maids	68	141	209	144	92	65
Cooks	78	565	643	215	104	62
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	787	9,476	10,268	9,778	9,668	9,471
Dining Room Girls	8	3	11	39	21	10
Dish Washers	186	457	643	648	548	425
Factory Workers	169	153	322	250	230	167
General Housework	402	1,128	1,530	1,243	620	301
Housekeepers	44	37	81	47	15	5
Housemaids	23	30	53	44	21	10
Laundry Hands	6	10	16	50	31	21
Nursemaids	29	64	93	27	9	5
Pantry Girls	9	29	38	77	68	40
Salesladies	47	54	101	12	7	3
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	22	143	165	17	11	9
Sewing Machine Operators	17	16	33	26	24	17
Shoe Workers	1		1	3	1	
Waitresses	55	63	118	147	63	41
All Others	42	23	65	138	103	68
Total	2,117	12,441	14,558	12,962	11,690	10,754

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
DAYTON.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	182	162	344	109	101	79
Auto Repair Men	67	60	127	30	26	15
Blacksmiths	34	39	73	15	9	9
Boiler Makers	6	8	9	1	2	2
Boiler Maker Helpers	17	10	27	7	2	1
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	681	688	1,319	104	91	77
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	60	48	108	73	69	46
Brick and Stone Masons	11	72	83	9	1	1
Buffers and Polishers	11	8	19	2	1	1
Carpenters	300	197	497	334	333	272
Cement Workers	29	42	71	41	13	12
Chauffeurs	283	397	680	37	32	21
Collectors	22	14	36	1	1	1
Cooks	95	177	272	73	67	39
Day Workers	75	599	674	1,608	1,524	1,431
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	154	227	381	272	226	192
Distributors	1	3	4	28	27	27
Drill and Punch Pressmen	124	188	307	20	22	14
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	243	422	665	324	282	214
Electricians	64	71	135	15	11	9
Elevator Operators	64	88	152	24	20	14
Engineers	63	89	152	25	19	6
Factory and Shop Workers	709	873	1,582	856	849	796
Farm and Dairy Hands	352	241	593	459	354	288
Firemen	148	162	310	54	62	43
Gardeners and Florists	20	26	46	35	23	21
Handymen	33	105	138	74	78	63
Janitors	145	368	513	204	170	136
Laborers	1,373	2,006	3,279	4,163	3,624	3,256
Laundry Workers	6	22	28	7	5	5
Machine Hands, Wood	118	155	273	23	14	10
Machinists	116	65	181	43	34	26
Machinist Helpers	783	869	1,652	156	121	112
Millwrights	25	6	31	18	7	5
Molders	46	18	64	41	27	14
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	199	263	462	111	102	91
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	49	26	75	11	5	4
Porters	253	508	756	229	218	168
Salesmen	221	211	432	34	33	24
Sheet Metal Workers	10	14	24	6	4	4
Shoe Workers	4	3	7	8	1	1
Solicitors	3	27	30	60	56	53
Structural Iron Workers	14	11	25	22	15	10
Tailors and Garment Workers	12	18	30	5	7	8
Tinners	23	55	78	31	24	17
Waiters	50	90	140	87	70	51
Watchmen	86	133	219	17	13	10
All Others	426	306	732	205	118	93
Total	7,660	10,175	17,835	10,156	8,908	7,654
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	169	130	299	88	62	48
Chamber Maids	18	27	45	64	32	25
Cooks	58	97	155	112	58	32
Day Workers (including Laundrywomen)	282	3,196	3,480	2,951	2,730	2,627
Dining Room Girls	3	.....	3	23	10	5
Dish Washers	25	55	80	122	59	49
Factory Workers	235	98	333	115	109	85
General Housework	199	197	396	590	229	149
Housekeepers	21	39	60	29	7	5
Housemaids	44	49	93	60	29	21
Laundry Hands	9	1	10	20	14	9
Nursemaids	54	43	97	47	24	21
Pantry Girls	2	7	9	20	11	8
Salesladies	54	16	70	13	8	4
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	22	17	33	11	7	6
Sewing Machine Operators	6	1	7	16	10	10
Waitresses	15	15	30	46	15	9
All Others	118	53	171	84	49	36
Total	1,334	4,037	5,371	4,420	3,463	3,149

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
TOLEDO.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	3	3	6	1	1	1
Auto Repair Men	40	83	73	35	37	19
Blacksmiths	49	75	124	65	41	16
Boiler Makers	23	28	51	18	8	6
Boiler Maker Helpers	44	29	73	90	47	40
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	390	296	656	238	164	99
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	21	28	49	186	65	34
Brick and Stone Masons	9	29	38	8	5	5
Buffers and Polishers	14	14	28	7	7	5
Carpenters	199	291	490	375	186	127
Cement Workers	30	24	54	52	38	36
Chauffeurs	184	180	364	49	41	20
Collectors	9	7	16	4	5	1
Cooks	328	454	782	431	325	237
Day Workers	41	218	259	1,636	1,568	1,466
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	480	637	1,117	2,007	1,653	1,308
Distributors	3	12	15	449	382	368
Drill and Punch Pressmen	211	269	480	43	39	26
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	351	469	820	694	498	339
Electricians	57	50	107	27	19	11
Elevator Operators	27	23	50	38	28	17
Engineers	117	129	246	106	52	37
Factory and Shop Workers	509	658	1,167	1,534	1,087	899
Farm and Dairy Hands	354	506	860	608	418	342
Firemen	369	533	902	219	175	101
Gardeners and Florists	20	23	43	51	42	38
Glass Workers	15	22	37	7	4	3
Handymen	271	704	975	1,108	917	796
Janitors	78	162	225	122	106	73
Laborers	7,385	16,774	24,159	22,050	15,648	13,562
Laundry Workers	1	2	3			
Machine Hands, Wood	23	33	56	9	10	5
Machinists	370	394	764	119	82	43
Machinist Helpers	177	247	424	36	31	18
Millwrights	30	52	82	8	10	3
Molders	54	87	141	23	14	11
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	257	418	675	290	167	118
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	153	149	302	98	67	58
Porters	280	395	675	388	295	197
Salesmen	38	62	100	55	24	19
Sheet Metal Workers	23	34	57	8	7	1
Shoe Workers	1	10	11			
Solicitors		8	8	56	27	21
Structural Iron Workers	20	18	33	7	7	6
Tailors and Garment Workers	15	15	30	5	1	1
Tinners	27	27	54	41	24	11
Waiters	110	144	254	161	122	97
Watchmen	52	84	136	55	45	29
All Others	1,002	1,095	2,097	1,751	1,039	817
Total	14,229	25,939	40,168	35,333	25,578	21,482
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	310	157	467	398	321	202
Chamber Maids	82	89	171	205	157	114
Cooks	51	82	133	168	99	74
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	352	3,378	3,730	2,913	2,834	2,764
Dining Room Girls	2	7	9	27	10	7
Dish Washers	141	216	357	511	349	266
Factory Workers	139	124	263	461	252	174
General Housework	90	72	162	266	155	76
Housekeepers	60	62	122	110	93	40
Housemaids	160	140	300	430	306	177
Laundry Hands	4	6	10	21	9	4
Nursemaids	18	15	33	43	27	20
Pantry Girls	5	5	10	13	8	5
Salesladies	25	14	39	84	29	28
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	18	3	21	21	14	7
Sewing Machine Operators	4	1	5	11	3	3
Shoe Workers				1		
Waitresses	129	82	211	317	183	141
All Others	157	156	313	307	225	180
Total	1,747	4,609	6,356	6,307	5,074	4,282

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	4	6	10			
Auto Repair Men	23	13	36	22	25	14
Blacksmiths	50	37	87	25	25	13
Boiler Makers	57	45	102	76	75	44
Boiler Maker Helpers	11	17	28	24	23	12
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	459	494	953	347	428	222
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	80	182	212	154	137	80
Brick and Stone Masons	21	8	29	38	16	12
Carpenters	106	99	205	105	87	62
Cement Workers	6	4	10	3	2	2
Chauffeurs	84	131	215	29	36	17
Collectors	4	2	6	4	4	1
Cooks	76	69	145	48	51	22
Day Workers	23	244	267	727	674	664
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	50	19	69	54	44	44
Distributors	2	8	10	42	41	36
Drill and Punch Pressmen	43	29	72	31	35	26
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	188	147	335	140	131	94
Electricians	119	124	243	156	175	95
Elevator Operators	14	11	25	8	12	6
Engineers	87	134	221	74	81	42
Factory and Shop Workers	387	358	745	539	552	357
Farm and Dairy Hands	156	94	250	217	148	124
Firemen	176	97	273	115	97	62
Gardeners and Florists	18	33	51	49	50	43
Glass Workers					1	
Handymen	132	94	226	123	136	101
Janitors	57	110	167	52	49	31
Laborers	4,097	3,326	7,423	6,175	5,687	5,500
Laundry Workers	3		3	14	17	12
Machine Hands, Wood		2	8	3	3	3
Machinists	212	76	288	160	156	88
Machinist Helpers	100	91	191	21	20	12
Millwrights	24	11	35	26	28	15
Molders	14	6	20	10	8	6
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	40	27	67	56	50	34
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	236	135	371	339	317	217
Porters	133	187	320	93	90	58
Salesmen	22	14	36	15	11	10
Sheet Metal Workers	7	4	11	6	6	1
Structural Iron Workers	17	27	44	9	10	4
Tinners	3	5	8	3	1	1
Waiters	31	18	49	20	12	9
Watchmen	74	127	201	54	69	43
All Others	578	378	956	725	653	461
Total	8,030	6,993	15,023	10,929	10,278	8,700
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	76	44	120	110	95	41
Chamber Maids	45	14	59	32	67	31
Cooks	19	31	50	48	45	23
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	550	5,045	5,595	4,510	4,492	4,464
Dining Room Girls				3	3	1
Dish Washers	34	9	43	74	67	32
Factory Workers	10	7	17	40	22	15
General Housework	106	39	145	209	160	75
Housekeepers	17	12	29	24	15	7
Housemaids	5	2	7	9	8	5
Laundry Hands	6		6	19	7	4
Nursemaids	17	5	22	21	20	11
Pantry Girls	4	3	7	6	5	7
Salesladies	1		1	1	1	
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	4		4	1	1	1
Waitresses	26	13	39	46	36	23
All Others	18	5	23	63	41	24
Total	938	5,229	6,167	5,266	5,085	4,764

TABLE IV—WORK OF THE FREE LABOR EXCHANGES OF OHIO FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES AND
OCCUPATIONS.
FOURTEEN NEW OFFICES.

Sex and Occupation.	New Registrations.	Renewals.	Total Applicants for Work.	Help Wanted.	Referred to Positions.	Reported Placed.
MALES.						
Apprentices	44	10	54	19	25	10
Auto Repair Men	36	8	44	24	29	16
Blacksmiths	21	5	26	21	13	11
Boiler Makers	5		5	2	1	1
Boiler Maker Helpers				7	2	2
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	449	162	611	170	201	90
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	362	79	441	127	117	71
Brick and Stone Masons	39	2	41	33	10	5
Buffers and Polishers	6		6	3	4	1
Carpenters	633	79	762	514	295	178
Cement Workers	48	3	51	56	33	21
Chauffeurs	165	59	224	84	37	21
Collectors	18	12	30	9	11	4
Cooks	47	20	67	44	42	22
Day Workers	56	51	107	93	75	71
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	23	3	26	33	34	26
Distributors	1		1	2	2	
Drill and Punch Pressmen	35	5	40	19	22	13
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	252	42	294	190	157	111
Electricians	84	20	104	73	35	17
Elevator Operators	17	11	28	14	11	4
Engineers	78	12	90	39	43	23
Factory and Shop Workers	326	82	408	296	282	182
Farm and Dairy Hands	1,147	291	1,488	1,656	917	562
Firemen	34	11	45	34	25	16
Gardeners and Florists	11	5	16	13	11	9
Glass Workers	5		5	5	9	3
Handymen	114	73	187	152	132	89
Janitors	24	8	32	18	14	11
Laborers	2,233	456	2,689	3,993	2,404	1,697
Laundry Workers	8	3	11	16	15	9
Machine Hands, Wood	15	4	19	36	14	7
Machinists	165	35	200	234	142	85
Machinist Helpers	60	20	80	70	62	44
Millwrights	15	1	16	12	12	7
Molders	20	5	25	83	15	12
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	120	35	155	80	67	47
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	91	9	100	42	33	16
Porters	52	22	74	44	42	21
Salesmen	47	13	60	44	21	11
Sheet Metal Workers	12	2	14	10	7	5
Shoe Workers	13	2	15	13	14	2
Solicitors	20	6	26	27	17	11
Structural Iron Workers	18	6	19	5	6	16
Tailors and Garment Workers	1		1		1	
Tinners	6		6	8	1	1
Waiters	35	13	48	84	60	24
Watchmen	40	16	56	22	23	12
All Others	235	51	286	342	164	78
Total	7,331	1,751	9,082	8,870	5,709	3,685
FEMALES.						
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	200	62	262	82	79	35
Chamber Maids	6	7	13	22	7	4
Cooks	14	2	16	26	10	7
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	98	73	171	114	104	85
Dining Room Girls	7	2	9	13	8	5
Dish Washers	17	4	21	33	18	13
Factory Workers	65	16	81	86	56	36
General Housework	144	56	200	176	123	68
Housekeepers	55	40	95	73	57	32
Housemaids	20	10	30	28	23	15
Laundry Hands	13	10	23	22	18	8
Nursemaids	29	18	47	9	10	3
Pantry Girls	2		2	4	2	3
Salesladies	34	9	43	17	15	14
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	7		7	3	1	1
Sewing Machine Operators	5		5	24	3	3
Shoe Workers	1		1	1	1	1
Waitresses	10	2	12	19	10	4
All Others	39	4	43	51	27	19
Total	766	315	1,081	803	572	356

TABLE V — OCCUPATION OF PERSONS REPORTED PLACED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES.

Sex and Occupation.	Akron.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Columbus.	Dayton.	Toledo.	Youngstown.	14 New Offices.	Total.
<i>Males.</i>									
Apprentices	4	125	169	2	79	1	.....	10	390
Auto Repair Men	20	20	18	4	15	19	14	16	126
Blacksmiths	2	30	29	7	9	16	13	11	117
Boiler Maker .....	.....	15	4	2	2	6	44	1	74
Boiler Maker Helpers	2	8	2	2	1	40	12	2	69
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	38	56	349	20	77	99	222	90	951
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	40	88	413	124	46	34	80	71	896
Brick and Stone Masons	6	4	11	.....	1	5	12	5	44
Buffers and Polishers	1	4	29	1	1	5	.....	1	42
Carpenters	135	200	358	102	272	127	62	178	1,434
Cement Workers	15	12	26	8	12	36	2	21	132
Chauffeurs	23	19	37	5	21	20	17	21	163
Collectors	2	.....	9	2	1	1	1	4	20
Cooks	86	118	301	52	39	237	22	22	877
Day Workers	1,069	831	5,676	3,031	1,431	1,466	664	71	14,239
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	353	490	1,646	310	192	1,308	44	26	4,369
Distributors .....	.....	18	38	30	27	368	36	.....	517
Drill and Punch Pressmen	11	23	234	4	14	26	26	13	351
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	216	138	1,337	117	214	339	94	111	2,566
Electricians	7	15	23	5	9	11	95	17	182
Elevator Operators	11	34	89	8	14	17	6	4	183
Engineers	3	39	25	17	6	37	42	23	192
Factory and Shop Workers	137	429	2,522	199	726	899	357	182	5,451
Farm and Dairy Hands	205	219	557	212	233	342	124	552	2,444
Firemen	21	94	241	39	43	101	62	16	617
Gardeners and Florists	118	50	90	3	21	38	43	9	372
Glass Workers .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	9
Handymen	117	211	1,789	26	63	796	101	89	3,192
Janitors	51	193	149	22	138	73	31	11	668
Laborers	8,115	5,638	14,669	7,114	3,256	13,562	5,500	1,697	59,551
Laundry Workers	54	13	34	.....	5	.....	12	9	127

Machine Hands, Wood.....	4	41	10	5	10	5	3	7	85
Machinists.....	40	102	333	11	26	43	88	85	728
Machinist Helpers.....	19	38	251	2	112	18	12	44	496
Millwrights.....	1	5	39	3	5	3	15	7	78
Molders.....	1	6	21	9	14	11	6	12	80
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.....	71	99	104	64	91	118	34	47	628
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.....	24	16	65	2	4	53	217	16	397
Porters.....	113	382	921	151	153	197	58	21	1,996
Salesmen.....	4	27	4	2	24	19	10	11	101
Sheet Metal Workers.....	3	19	15	1	4	1	1	5	49
Shoe Workers.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5
Solicitors.....	3	4	3	2	53	21	.....	11	97
Structural Iron Workers.....	.....	4	17	5	10	6	4	16	62
Tailors and Garment Workers.....	1	7	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	19
Tinners.....	9	15	25	4	17	11	1	1	83
Waiters.....	64	41	257	15	51	97	9	24	558
Watchmen.....	9	20	111	8	10	29	43	12	242
All Others.....	88	307	447	333	93	817	461	78	2,624
Total.....	11,316	10,268	33,502	12,086	7,654	21,482	8,700	3,685	108,693
<i>Females.</i>									
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers.....	43	301	997	34	48	202	41	35	1,701
Chamber Maids.....	59	156	263	65	25	114	31	4	717
Cooks.....	40	116	343	62	32	74	23	7	697
Day Workers (including Laundresses).....	6,238	2,522	25,706	9,471	2,627	2,764	4,464	85	53,877
Dining Room Girls.....	14	25	168	10	5	7	1	5	235
Dish Washers.....	217	252	788	425	49	266	32	13	2,042
Factory Workers.....	42	228	1,044	167	85	174	15	36	1,791
General Housework.....	222	434	946	301	149	76	75	68	2,271
Housekeepers.....	27	34	85	5	5	40	7	32	235
Housemaids.....	13	59	464	10	21	177	5	15	764
Laundry Hands.....	21	50	146	21	9	20	4	8	263
Nursemaids.....	15	24	20	5	21	20	11	3	119
Pantry Girls.....	2	32	57	40	8	5	7	3	154
Salesladies.....	19	43	98	3	4	28	.....	14	209
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors.....	2	51	83	9	6	7	1	1	160
Sewing Machine Operators.....	.....	50	116	17	10	3	.....	3	199

TABLE V — OCCUPATION OF PERSONS REPORTED PLACED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, BY CITIES.
— Concluded.

Sex and Occupation.	Akron.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Columbus.	Dayton.	Toledo.	Youngstown.	14 New Offices.	Total.
Shoe Workers	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Waitresses	41	86	88	41	9	141	23	4	433
All Others	43	330	681	68	36	180	24	19	1,381
Total	7,059	4,802	32,096	10,754	3,149	4,282	4,764	356	67,262

TABLE VI—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OF EACH SEX REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION BY CITIES.

MALES.	Akron.	Cincin- nati.	Cleve- land.	Columbus.	Dayton.	Toledo.	Youngs- town.	14 New Offices.
Apprentices	(a)	1.2	.5	(a)	1.0	(a)	.....	.3
Auto Repair Men .....	.2	.2	.1	(a)	.2	.1	.2	.4
Blacksmiths	(a)	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Boiler Makers .....	.....	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.5	(a)
Boiler Maker Helpers	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.2	.1	.1
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers .....	.3	.5	1.0	.2	1.0	.5	2.6	2.4
Boys (under 18—not apprent.) .....	.4	.9	1.2	1.0	.6	.2	.9	1.9
Brick and Stone Masons	1	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)	.1	.1
Buffers and Polishers	(a)	(a)	.1	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Carpenters	1.2	1.9	1.1	.8	3.6	.6	.7	4.8
Cement Workers .....	.1	1	.1	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.6
Chauffeurs .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.6
Collectors	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1
Cooks .....	.8	1.1	.9	.4	.5	1.1	.3	.6
Day Workers	9.4	8.1	16.9	25.1	18.7	6.8	7.6	1.9
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	3.1	4.8	4.9	2.6	2.5	6.1	.5	.7
Distributors .....	.....	.2	.1	.2	.4	1.7	.4	.....
Drill and Punch Pressmen .....	.1	.2	.7	(a)	.2	1.6	.3	.4
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	1.9	1.3	4.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	3.0
Electricians .....	.1	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1	1.1	.5
Elevator Operators .....	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Engineers	(a)	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.5	.6
Factory and Shop Workers	1.2	4.2	7.5	1.6	9.5	4.2	4.1	4.9
Farm and Dairy Hands	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	15.0
Firemen .....	.2	.9	.7	.3	.6	.5	.7	.4
Gardeners and Florists	1.0	.5	.3	(a)	.3	.2	.5	.2
Glass Workers .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.1
Handymen	1.0	2.1	5.3	.2	.8	9.7	1.2	2.4
Janitors .....	.5	1.9	.4	.2	1.8	.3	.4	.3
Labors	71.7	54.9	43.8	58.9	42.5	63.1	63.2	46.1
Laundry Workers .....	.5	.1	.1	.....	.1	.....	.1	.2
Machine Hands, Wood	(a)	.4	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.2

TABLE VI—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OF EACH SEX REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION BY CITIES
—Concluded.

	Akron.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Columbus.	Dayton.	Toledo.	Youngstown.	14 New Offices.
MALES.								
Machinists .....	.4	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	.2	1.0	2.3
Machinist Helpers .....	.2	.4	.7	(a)	1.5	.1	.1	1.2
Millwrights	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	.2	.2
Molders	(a)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc. ....	.6	1.0	.3	.5	1.2	.5	.4	1.3
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters .....	.2	.2	.2	(a)	.1	.2	2.5	.4
Porters	1.0	3.7	2.7	1.2	2.0	.9	.7	.6
Salesmen	(a)	.3	(a)	(a)	.3	.1	.1	.3
Sheet Metal Workers	(a)	.2	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.1
Shoe Workers .....	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.7	.....	.....	.1
Solicitors	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.1	(a)	.3
Structural Iron Workers .....	.....	(a)	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.4
Tailors and Garment Workers	(a)	.1	(a)	.....	.1	(a)	.....	.....
Tinners .....	.1	.1	.1	(a)	.2	.1	(a)	(a)
Waiters .....	.6	.4	.8	.1	.7	.5	.1	.7
Watchmen .....	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	.3
All Others .....	.8	3.0	1.3	2.8	1.2	3.8	5.3	2.1
Total	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.6	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.8
FEMALES.								
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers.....	.6	6.3	3.1	.3	1.5	4.7	.9	9.8
Chamber Maids .....	.8	3.2	.8	.6	.8	2.7	.7	1.1
Cooks .....	.6	2.4	1.1	.6	1.0	1.7	.5	2.0
Day Workers (including Laundresses) ..	88.4	52.5	80.1	88.1	83.4	64.5	93.7	23.9
Dining Room Girls .....	.2	.5	.5	.1	.2	.2	(a)	1.4
Dish Washers	3.1	5.2	2.5	4.0	1.6	6.2	.7	3.7
Factory Workers .....	.6	4.7	3.3	1.6	2.7	4.1	.3	10.1
General Housework	3.1	9.0	2.9	2.8	4.7	1.8	1.6	19.1
Housekeepers .....	.4	.7	.3	(a)	.2	.9	.1	9.0

Housemaids .....	.2	1.2	1.4	.1	.7	4.1	.1	4.2
Laundry Hands .....	.3	1.0	.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	2.2
Nursemaids .....	.2	.5	.1	(a)	.7	.5	.2	.8
Pantry Girls	(a)	.7	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.8
Salesladies .....	.3	.9	.3	(a)	.1	.7	.....	3.9
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	(a)	1.1	.3	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.3
Sewing Machine Operators .....	.....	1.0	.4	.2	.3	.1	.....	.8
Shoe Workers	(a)	.2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3
Waitresses .....	.6	1.8	.3	.4	.3	3.3	.5	1.1
All Others .....	.6	6.9	2.1	.6	1.1	4.2	.5	5.3
Total	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.8

(a) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION.
SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES BY QUARTERS.

Occupations in which males were placed.	Number.				Per cent Distribution.			
	July to September.	October to December.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	January to March.	April to June.
Apprentices	73	70	90	157	.3	.3	.4	.4
Auto Repair Men	23	14	31	58	.1	.1	.1	.2
Blacksmiths	28	21	34	34	.1	.1	.1	.1
Boiler Makers	13	15	29	20	(a)	.1	.1	.1
Boiler Maker Helpers	5	20	22	19	.1	.1	.1	.1
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	214	265	180	352	.9	.8	.8	.9
Boys (under 18—not apprent.)	241	145	191	319	1.0	.6	.8	.9
Brick and Stone Masons	4	10	12	18	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)
Buffers and Polishers	8	14	3	17	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Carpenters	285	295	274	580	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
Cement Workers	22	21	23	66	.1	.1	.1	.2
Chauffeurs	26	32	40	65	.1	.1	.2	.2
Collectors	1	5	4	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cooks	238	201	221	217	1.0	.8	1.0	.6
Day Workers	2,096	3,172	2,535	6,436	8.9	12.9	10.9	17.2
Dish Washers, Pantrymen	1,133	792	1,210	1,234	4.8	3.2	5.2	3.3
Distributors	39	140	101	237	.2	.6	.4	.6
Drill and Punch Pressmen	101	67	101	82	.4	.3	.4	.2
Drivers, Teamsters, Stablemen	573	630	722	641	2.4	2.6	3.1	1.7
Electricians	53	38	29	62	.2	.2	.1	.2
Elevator Operators	51	30	50	52	.2	.1	.2	.1
Engineers	48	34	35	75	.2	.1	.2	.2
Factory and Shop Workers	1,187	1,439	1,271	1,554	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.2
Farm and Dairy Hands	569	254	217	1,404	2.4	1.0	.9	3.8
Firemen	123	167	180	147	.5	.7	.8	.4
Gardeners and Florists	69	67	41	195	.3	.3	.2	.5
Glass Workers	2	.....	2	5	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)
Handymen	1,120	593	705	774	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.1

Janitors	135	147	108	218	6	54.7	57.8	7	52.8	6
Laborers	12,923	14,178	12,741	19,709	1	1	55.0	55.0	2	52.8
Laundry Workers	26	7	36	38	(a)	1	(a)	1	1	1
Machine Hands, Wood	19	10	20	36	(a)	1	(a)	1	1	1
Machinists	182	156	139	251	8	8	6	6	7	7
Machinist Helpers	100	104	153	139	4	4	4	4	4	4
Millwrights	26	12	16	24	1	1	(a)	1	1	1
Molders	7	16	15	42	(a)	(a)	1	1	1	1
Painters, Paper Hangers, etc.	168	105	101	254	7	4	4	4	7	7
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	83	94	110	110	4	4	4	4	3	3
Porters	531	347	460	658	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Salesmen	23	26	25	27	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheet Metal Workers	14	15	7	13	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Shoe Workers	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Solicitors	12	7	54	24	1	(a)	(a)	2	1	1
Structural Iron Workers	3	17	10	32	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1
Tailors and Garment Workers	4	7	5	3	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tinners	30	16	21	16	1	1	1	1	4	4
Waiters	125	117	150	166	.5	.5	.5	.6	.3	.3
Watchmen	55	40	49	98	2	2	2	2	2	2
All Others	827	632	536	629	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7
Total	23,640	24,544	23,170	37,339	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupations in which females were placed.										
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers	306	401	433	561	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Chamber Maids	168	169	181	199	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Cooks	185	163	162	187	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Day Workers (including Laundresses)	14,541	11,874	12,311	15,151	82.9	82.9	78.1	79.4	79.7	79.7
Dining Room Girls	72	60	52	51	4	4	4	3	3	3
Dish Washers	486	531	513	512	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7
Factory Workers	378	486	418	509	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7
General Housework	566	522	501	682	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6
Housekeepers	66	40	36	93	4	4	3	2	5	5
Housemaids	119	214	201	230	7	7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Laundry Hands	59	71	56	77	3	3	.5	.4	.4	.4
Nursemaids	41	19	23	36	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2

TABLE VII—NUMBER AND PER CENT REPORTED PLACED IN EACH OCCUPATION.—Concluded.
SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-ONE OFFICES BY QUARTERS.

Occupations in which males were placed.	Number.				Per cent Distribution.			
	July to September.	October to December.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	January to March.	April to June.
Pantry Girls	43	40	31	40	.2	.3	.2	.2
Salesladies	50	54	37	68	.3	.4	.2	.4
Seamstresses and Hand Tailors	30	57	29	44	.2	.4	.2	.2
Sewing Machine Operators	37	47	45	70	.2	.3	.3	.4
Shoe Workers	1	1	11	2	.....	(a)	.1	(a)
Waitresses	101	119	102	111	.6	.8	.7	.6
All Others	291	332	368	390	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.1
Total	17,539	15,200	15,510	19,013	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE VIII — HIGH GRADE PLACEMENTS OF MALES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Rates, of Wages.	Occupations.												Total.
	Build- ing trades.	Metal trades.	Elec- tricians.	Engi- neers, firemen and watch- men.	Trans- porta- tion and em- ployes.	Misc. skilled work- ers.	Execu- tives and specially trained men.	Book- keepers, stenog- raphers and office clerks.	Sales- men and other store em- ployes.	Hotel and restau- rant help.	Cooks.	Do- mestic help.	
Total	994	495	52	351	78	485	57	98	35	12	93	9	2,759
Per hour —													
35c-37½c	102	105	29	31	34	163		2					466
37½c-40c	23	62	4	16	7	98							140
40c-45c	952	152	10	13		148	3	1					579
45c-50c	161	63	6	3	3	44							281
50c-55c	281	57	2	5		11							356
55c-60c	59	29				1							89
60c up	105	5		1		7							118
Per week —													
\$18-\$20	3	5		40	1	37	2	9	22	7	35	4	165
\$20-\$22½	4	3	1	9	3	14	3	2	5	1	9	1	95
\$22½-\$25	1	4		3	1	3							21
\$25-\$27½	1	5		2	1	12	3	2			4		30
\$27½-\$30								1	1				1
\$30 up		4		7		9	*11	4					35
Per month —													
\$75-\$80	1			45		3	5	45	2		15	3	119
\$80-\$90	1	1		68	23	3	4	22	1	1	10	1	135
\$90-\$100				54	2	2	1	5	3	3	8		78
\$100-\$110				4	1		12	3	1		1		22
\$110-\$125				3			6	1			1		11
\$125-\$150				6	2		4	1	1		1		15
\$150 up				1			2						3

* 1 at \$100 per week, 1 at \$42 per week.

TABLE VIII — HIGH GRADE PLACEMENTS OF FEMALES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Rates of Wages.	Occupations.							Totals.
	Executives and especially trained help.	Book-keepers, stenographers and office clerks.	Saleswomen and other public service employes.	Nurses.	Skilled factory workers.	Hotel and restaurant help.	Domestic help, including janitresses.	
Total	15	367	29	46	265	170	520	1,701
Per hour —								
17½c-20c					5			5
20c-22½c					6			6
Per week —								
\$9-\$10		54	5	2	126	95	272	608
\$10-\$11	2	70	7	8	90	25	151	433
\$11-\$12		10		3	8	13	19	69
\$12-\$13		22	5	4	23	11	16	130
\$13-\$15		6	1	1	1		17	37
\$15-\$18		9	1	20			3	39
\$18 up	1	5	1	3	1		1	12
Per month —								
\$40-\$42½		40	3	1	2	15	20	99
\$42½-\$45		2	1				4	7
\$45-\$47½	1	25		1	2	5	7	54
\$47½-\$50	1	1						2
\$50-\$55	3	63	4			5	7	114
\$55-\$60		9		1		1	4	16
\$60-\$65	1	21			1			27
\$65-\$75	2	17						21
\$75-\$100	2	12	1	2				19
\$100 up	2	1						3

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